CATARRH OF THE

Could Hardly Eat. Gradually Grew Worse. Relieved by Peruna.



Mr. A. M. Ikerd, Box 31, West Burlington, Iowa, writes

"I had ca-

tarrh of the stomach and small intestines for a number of years. I went to a number of doctors and got no relief, and finally one of my doctors sent me to Chicago, and I met the same fate. They said they could do nothing for me; said I had

Mr. A. M. Ikerd.

cancer of the stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was offensive and I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradnally grew worse.

"Finally I concluded to try Peruna, and I found relief and a cure for that dreadful disease, catarrh. I took five bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin, and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle of it in my house all the time."

NOT SO SURPRISING.



"They tell me Daring Ike's dead. Is that right?"

"Sure; shot plumb through the

"Well, I ain't surprised, then; his heart always was weak."

Explained.

An old lady, the customer of an Irish farmer, was rather dissatisfied with the watery appearance of her morning's cream and finally she complained very bitterly to him.

"Be alsy, mum," said Pat. "You see, the weather of late has been so terrific hot that it has scorched all the grass off the pasture land, and Ol have been compelled to feed the pore bastes on water lilles!"-Ideas.

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COCHISE

Cochise and lived to tell of it!"

So ran the New Mexico saying. And for many years it was the truth. Cochise was chief of the Chiricahua Apaches. High in the Dragoon mountains of New Mexico he had a mighty fortress where he and his band of 500 "hostfles" lived, and from which they issued from time to time on havocmaking raids. This fortress was almost impossible for an outsider to find. No body of soldiers could penetrate to it.

Cochise openly laughed at the government's puny efforts to check his murderous career. He lived like one of the robber barons of old. Scouts would tell him of the approach of some emigrant train, a stage coach or a provision caravan along the neighboring lowlands. Down from his mountain retreat he would swoop at the head of his wild native freebooters, and would slaughter every white man, woman and child in the party, rifling the provisions, etc., destroying the wagons and driving off the horses, mules and cattle.

Wild Raids on Caravans.

Before troops could be sent to avenge the crime Cochise and his band would be safely hidden among the rocky fastnesses of their mountains. At last the roads and trails of the district were practically abandoned by travelers. In only one instance during all his years of freebooting did Cochise spare any white man he met. That was in the case of a red-bearded hunter and guide named Jeffords. Why Cochise not only allowed Jeffords to live but actually chose him for a dear friend, no white man ever knew. But Jeffords was made welcome to the fortress whenever he cared to visit it.

Cochise, in his own rerverted way. was something of an Indian patriot as well as a robber. He saw the long trains of west-bound caravans that yearly grew more and more numerous. He knew the white men were gradually invading the west and that they were little by little driving the In-dians from their old homes, He aimed to stay this tide of westward emigration. Therefore he killed every white man he could lay hands on.

Yet, at the beginning, Cochise had no especial grudge against the gov-

"No white man has looked upon | ernment. The first clash, when he was a young man, came about in this Some horses belonging to a New Mexico army post were stolen. local commandant arrested Cochise and several of his Apache followers on suspicion and put them in a close guarded tent. Cochise alone escaped (with three bullets in his body) by cutting his way out of the canvas and breaking through the cordon of guards. Furious at the insult to which he and his braves had been subjected, he captured a settler and sent word to the commandant that if the other Indian prisoners were harmed he would kill his white captive. The commandant paid no heed the warning, but nanged the Apaches he had seized. Then Cochise

made good his threat. Finally, during President Grant's administration, Gen. O. O. Howard was sent to New Mexico to try to patch up some sort of a peace with Cochise. He met Cochise's nephew, Chie, who, with Jeffords, offered to conduct the general to the mountain fortress it he would agree to take no soldiers along. Howard consented. Bravely he went to the hidden stronghold of

the old chief; walking as it seemed, straight into the jaws of death. For he knew Cochise's hatred of the whites and he was going to him alone

and defenseless.

A General's Heroic Act. Perhaps the one-armed general's calm courage pleased Cochise. Per-

haps, weary of long, useless warfare, the chief was glad of an excuse for peace. At any rate he greeted Howard like a brother and listened to the terms of the treaty which the general outlined to him. He called a council and prayed to the Great Spirit for guidance. The Spirit seems to have indorsed Howard's requests, for, after the prayers. Cochise said:

"No one seeks peace more earnestly than I. Even as your soldiers obey you, so I will obey the President at Washington."

He called his tribesmen together, and with solemn formality the "Great Peace" was cemented at Sulphur Springs. In reward, Cochise received a large strip of excellent public land for his tribe, and his adopted brother. Jeffords, was made Indian agent for the reservation.

MASSASOIT

It was the dead of winter in 1621. | soit. A little behind Winslow followed The handful of hardy English "pil- Capt. Miles Standish with a handful grims" who had landed a few months earlier at Plymouth Rock were struggling to keep body and soul together in the bleak Massachusetts climate. Their provisions were scanty, their dwellings rude and insufficient. Their prospects of maintaining life on that desolate, cold coast seemed worse than doubtful. Had the bravest most hopeful of them all been told that the wretched little colony would grow and flourish until it should one day become the bulwark of American liberty-he would have laughed the idea to scorn Or, rather-as the pilgrim fathers frowned upon such idle joys as laughter-he would more probably have had the rash prophet clapped into the stocks.

"Welcome, Englishmen!"

The pilgrims' worst fears were of an Indian raid. The enmity of the savages, they knew, would be the foremost barrier in the way of their colony's prosperity and permanent life. So, when, one day, during that first bitter winter, an Indian advanced from the forest toward a group of busy Plymouth settlers, they grasped their muskets in alarm. Their fear changed to amazement as the savage halted and called to them in perfect English: "Welcome, Englishmen!"

The native, Samoset by name, had picked up the words from certain Penobscot fishermen. He went on to say that he was a messenger from the great Indian king, Massasoit, ruler of the confederacy of Wampanong tribes, and that he brought from his royal master assurances of peace

A short time afterward-March 15, 1621-Massasoit himself with 60 warriors drew near to the colony. The king was ready to greet the white men as friends, but was equally ready, in case of hostile demonstrations on their part, to destroy them. Thus, though he bore food and furs with him, yet he and his braves were armed and in full warpaint. Edward between Indians and Massachusetts Winslow, a delegate from the pilgrims, went forward to meet Massa-

of musketeers, ready clump of Indians at the first sign of treachery. Winslow laid presents before the royal visitor, then consented to remain behind as hostage for Massasoit's safety while the savage king, with 20 of his men, went with Standish to a hut where Governor Carver of the colony waited to receive him.

There a solemn peace treaty between Massasoit and the colonists was drawn up and sworn to. This was the first diplomatic document recorded in New England. Nor did the king ever break his word. He made his subjects keep peace with the English, and helped them withh generous gifts of corn and meat. Indeed, had his attitude toward the pilgrims been different the colony might well have per-

Massasoit was born in Massachusetts about 1580. He was hereditary king of the Wampanoags and ruled a territory that stretched from Cape Cod to Narragansett Bay. His people had numbered about 30,000. But shortly before the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620 a terrible epidemic (supposed to have been yellow fever) swept the land, leaving barely 300 of the 30,000 indians alive.

Twice Saves Colony. In the summer of 1621 an embassy from the pilgrims visited Massasolt near Narragansett Bay. He received them in a scarlet hunting coat and a huge gilt chain-part of the presents Carver had sent him-and renewed his pledges of friendship. Again in 1623, when Massasoit lay ill, Winslow visited him and tried to cure him by means of such simple remedies as he knew. Out of gratitude the king told Winslow of a plot another tribe of Indians had formed to massacre the settlers. By this timely warning he again saved the colony.

Massasoit died in 1660. And with his death fled the last hope of peace colonists.

(Copyright.)

Revised Version.

Representative Henry of Texas, in in eloquent and witty attack on international marriages, said the other day in Waco:

The Honorable Maude Laclands, the little daughter of the Earl of Laclands and a Chicago pork queen, once asked her mother:

"'Mamma, how long does a honeymoon last?"

"Lady Laclands with a bitter smile made answer.

"'The honeymoon may be said to last, my dear, until your husband begins to pester you for money."

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